MADRAS COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ.

VOLUME XIII. | WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 6th. 1797. | NUMBER 622

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly a[illegible] …RAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified t[illegible] …mpany, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794. *ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

The following Letter, containing the true site of the ROCK lately discovered in FALSE BAY, is Published for general information.

Tremendous in Simons Bay,
June 26th 1797.

SIR,

A VERY dangerous ROCK, upon which there is only Twelve feet Water, having been discovered in False Bay, directly in the fair way to this, I have caused a BUOY, to be placed down N. W. by W. from it, distant about a Cables length, but as the Ground about the Rock is exceedingly foul, the possibility is that more danger may be there than is yet discovered, therefore Ships should not approach it nearer than half a Mile, the bearings of Land from the Rock are as follows,

Viz.

Compass Bearings:
Cape Point, S. W. ½ W.
Cape Hanglip, S. E. ½ S.
Musingburg Point, N. ½ W.
White Sand Hill, in Simons Bay, N. W. by N.
South Hill of Poulsberg, W. ¾ S.
Seal Island, N. E, by N.

You will be pleased to communicate this information to the different Presidencies in India for general Information.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) J. PRINGLE.

Rear Adm. Rainier,
&c. &c. &c.

A TRUE COPY,
(Signed) PETER RAINEER.
Fort St. George, 26th August, 1797.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta;

THIRD

GENERAL LOTTERY.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the Drawing of this Lottery, will positively commence on Friday, the 15th. September agreeable to the,

SCHEME,

As Per a former Courier.

Whole Tickets and Halves may be had at the British Bank, and at the House of Messrs. Hunter and Hay, where payment of the Prizes will be made one Month after the drawing is concluded, deducting 10 per Cent.

The whole will be drawn in eight days, 250 Tickets each day.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets,	Star Pagodas 32
Halves ditto,	ditto, 17

N. B. Prizes in the Asylum Lottery will be received in payment.

For Private Sale,

A NEW EUROPE,
PHÆTON & HARNES,
WITH COUNTRY MADE WHEELS,
VERY LITTLE USED
Together with a pair of Young Carriage

H O R S E S,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY SOUND & QUIET,

To be Sold.

Either with or without

THE CARRIAGE,

APPLY TO
HOPE, CARD & CO.

For Sale.

THE CARGO,
OF
MADEIRA WINE,
IMPORTED ON THE
SHIP,

MURDCOK

From the House of
Newton, Gordon, & Murdock,
OF
MADEIRA,
Warranted to be Genuine and of a superior quality,
It will be delivered at the
BEACH,
FOR
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN PAGODAS PER
PIPE,

and a considerable discount will be made to those who purchase a quantity not less than Twenty Pipes,

APPLY TO
Messrs. Colt, Baker, Day,
&
Company,
In the Fort,
OR TO
Messrs. Satur & D'Monte,
IN THE
Black-Town.

Advertisement.

TO be let for 6 months or one year certain. A commodious upper Roomed House, at the Luz, with every Accommodation for a Genteel Family: apply to *Mr. Cassin*, at his Office in the Exchange.

Madras 18th August 1797.

For Sale.

BY
Messrs. Hunter and Hay,
FINE BENGAL
MULMULLS,
FIT FOR
LADY's GOWNS.
Fort St. George: 15th August, 1797.

Bills on England,

TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS
AT
Six, Nine, & Twelve Months Sight,
FOR PARTICULARS
APPLY TO
Messrs.
Tulloh Jervis & Brodie.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN Lieut. LEESON REILY, late of the 1st Bat. 8th Regt, N. I. dying intestate, MAJOR Mr. LEAN, Commanding the Corps, has in Conformity to the usage of the Service ordered an inventory to be taken of his Estate and Effects, and they are now ready to be Delivered to such Person or Pers[illegible] as may be duly authorized to demand them[illegible]

Fort St. George. 29th August, [illegible]

For Sale on Commission,

BY HUNTER & HA[illegible]

ENGLISH CLARET, from differen[illegible] es, in Chests and half Chests, at Pago[illegible] 7 and a half per dozen.

ALSO

MADEIRA WINE, at Pagodas 135 and 150 per Pipe.

A Card.

HUGH GORDON,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that

IN ADDITION TO GOODS LATELY ADVERTISED,
HE HAS NOW RECEIVED A VERY
Extensive Assortment of
SILVER PLATE,
Consisting of the Following
ARTICLES.

CRUET FRAMES, with spare Glasses, Egg Frames, Tea and Coffee Pots, Coffee Urns, Tea Caddys with locks, Tea Kettles, Cream and Sugar Basons, Milk Bowls, Goblets, Curry and Rice Dishes, Salvers, Bottle Stands, Shade Candlesticks, Muffineers, Pye Dishes, Saucepans, Toast Racks, Fish Knives, Egg Boilers, Salt Cellars, Dish Rings and Crosses, Snuff-boxes, Knives and Forks, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, &c. &c.

AND

A Capital Spirit Level, complete, by Dupley and Adams.

Fort St. George, 25th. August 1797.

CARGO OF THE SHIP
WHITE EAGLE,

For Sale,

FRENCH CLARET,
(Real La Fite.)
OF
EXCELLENT QUALITY,
IN
Twelve & Six Dozen Chests,
AT PER DOZEN,
FIVE PAGODAS,

OLD HOCK,
Twelve & Six Dozen Chests,
AT SIX PAGODAS,
APPLY TO
CAPTAIN BERG,
AT
Messrs. Dring, Gordon & Connell's,
Fort St. George, 1st. September 1797.

Advertisement

MR. JOHN JERVIS owing to his removal from the Presidency, and the uncertainty of his return to it, having intimated his desire to withdraw his name from our Firm, his interest therein will accordingly cease and determine on the 31st. Inst. and the business of the House will from the 1st. of September next be conducted under the firm of TULLOH BRODIE and C[illegible]

Tulloh Jervis & Brodie.

Madras [illegible]th August, 1797.

T[illegible] e sold by Public Auction,

By W[illegible] ht, Hurst, and Branson,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

O[illegible] URDAY, the 9th September.

At 11 [illegible]Clo[illegible]

[illegible] EXTENSIV[illegible] [illegible]TION

[illegible] T S.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright, Hurst, & Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
This day, WEDNESDAY, the 6th Instant.
Sale to Commence at 11 o'Clock.

TEN Dozen pints Salad Oil, five dozen Essence Anchovies, twenty Dozen Fish Sauces, twenty-two Japaned, Hand Speaking Trumpets, Twenty Tin Kettles.

AND

THREE PAIR OF.
GLOBE LAMPS,
WITH
Laquered Furniture,
AND AT 12 O'CLOCK.
A CAPITAL GREY SADDLE
H O R S E,
A pair of Black,
[illegible]CHEEN HORSES,
TWELVE [illegible]
AND
A Pyebald ditto, ditto, about 2 years old.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By Wright, Hurst, & Branson,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th Instant.
At 11 o'Clock
WITHOUT RESERVE
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

A SECOND Hand Piano Forte by Pohlman,

A Piano Forte by Pendergast nearly new,

A Bengal Phæton Harness, with plated Furniture nearly new,

AND

A few Tubs of Sugar Candy, second Sort, some in Strong Teak Tubs, with Locks and Keys.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL SILVER GRAY
ARABIAN HORSE,
SOUND AND QUIET
HE WAS ORIGINALLY VALUED AT
Four Hundred Pagodas,

and has only been in the present proprietors possession seven or eight Months.

APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO
Mr. William Spence,
at the Office of
Messrs. Stephens & Cockell,
who will dispose of him on reasonable terms.
Fort St. George: 30th August, 1797.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By J. L. Heefke,
AT HIS ROOMS
On THURSDAY, the 7th Instant,
At 11 o'Clock;
The Undermentioned Articles,
POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

A QUANTITY of Cloth and Cassimiers.
Shaving and Dressing Cases Complete,
[illegible]

At the same time will be sold,
Some good English Claret, and Sugar Candy in Tubs with Locks and Keys.

ALSO

A very large and valuable Collection of English, Dutch, German and Latin Books.

Advertisement.

MR[illegible] ANEY begs to Acquaint those who are in[illegible] d to her as well prior as Subsequent to he[illegible] resent Partnership with Mrs. LORING[illegible] hat owing to long Illness she is now on the[illegible] int of quitting this Country for Europe, and [illegible] vishes all outstanding Debts may be paid [illegible] the utmost Expedition. to Mr. Ed. JAN[illegible] RNE, who is fully Empowered to [illegible]e same.

Mad[illegible] 29th August, 1797.

HASSEN and HOSSEIN.

IN obedience to the wishes of a CORRESPONDENT, *(some time since expressed to us,) we insert the following brief account of the* MOHRUM *Festival. It is the best we have been able to obtain.*

HASSEN and HOSSEIN were the Sons of Ali by Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed; after the murder of their Father, they were kept out of the Khilaphate by Moaveah, who thinking them too formidable, on account of the relation they bore to Mahomed, and the popularity of their character, resolved upon their destruction. He prevailed upon one of the Wives of Hassen to poison her Husband, but his own death prevented his design upon the remaining brother.

Yezeed succeeded his Father Moaveah, and made overtures to *Hossein* for a reconciliation, but they were rejected: in the mean time a conspiracy was formed in the City of Coofah in favour of Hossein, and an invitation was sent to him to accept of the *Khilaphate*. He accordingly set out from Medina, but hearing that Moslem, whom he had previously sent to give notice of his march, was killed; he encamped on the Plains of Curbela, near the Euphrates, where he was met by the Army of Yezeed.

Before hostilities were commenced on either side, proposals were again made by Yezeed, but rejected. The Camp of Hossein continued three days completely blocked up, reduced to the last extremity, and in want of every necessary, but particularly Water;—in this distress he was deserted by all his Army, but a few that were connected to him by friendship or the ties of [illegible] no more than seventy-three; with these, actuated by despair, he attacked the Enemy on the 10th of the *Month Mohrum*, when he was killed in the action; and the whole of his party cut to pieces. His Wives and Children fell into the hands of the Victors, and were obliged to undergo every severity and disgrace that the invention of an incensed Tyrant could suggest.

Among the captives was Zein ul-abadin, one of the Sons of Hossein, who after two months imprisonment, was permitted to retire to Medina; where he collected his friends and appointed the 10th of the Month Mohrum, to be kept as a fast, in commemoration of the death of his Father, and ordained that those of his Sect should on that day confine themselves to their Houses and fast 'till evening, spending the time in Prayer, meditation, and acts of Charity.

It should be observed that the disputes relating to the Khilaphate, after the death of MAHOMED, had divided the followers of that faith into two great parties; the Sonnies supporting the pretensions of Abu-beer, Omar, and Osman; and the Sheahs admitting only of the right of Ali. The institution of Zein-ul-abadin therefore, served more effectually to widen the breach, and became one of the most distinguishing marks of the Sect.

The Persians, bigotted Sheahs, adopted the custom with eagerness; but having been so lately converted from the Religion of Zeidusht, they still retained a secret attachment to the pomp and superstitious rituals of their antient worship; their blind zeal for Ali and his Sons caried them into excess in the observance of the Fast, into which they introduced many of their old ceremonies. This was the case in Hindostan, where superstition and ignorance, added to it the processions and Idolatary of the Hindoos, and made it the first object of their faith.

During the ten days, to which it hath been lengthened, every engine is set to work to put the imagination in a ferment:—Melancholy recitals of the sufferings of their favorite Saints, aggravated with every circumstance of horror and distress:—Sensible objects produced to heighten the effect, the numerous assemblage of these Fanatics, each mutually adding fuel to the frenzy of the other, by example, beating their breasts and repeatedly crying aloud, "*Ya Hossein.*"—Thus worked up into madness, they sally forth in Procession, armed with Swords and Staves to represented the [illegible] of Hossein to battle, stopping now and then to sing verses expressive of sorrow, and renew their lamentations. In this tumultuous state of mind, they are sometimes guilty of the most frantic excesses, and the lives of people of a different sect or religion are in danger.

EPITAPH,

THE following is the Epitaph o[illegible] tomb of the King of Spain's Precentor, bu[illegible] at Saragossa. "Here lies JOHN CAB[illegible]A, [illegible]centor of my Lord the King. When he [illegible]dmitted to the Choir of ANGELS, *whose* [illegible]*iety he will embellish*, and where he will d[illegible]guish himself by his powers of song, God sha[illegible] say to the Angels. "*Cease ye* CALVES! an[illegible] let me hear John Cabeca, the Precentor of m[illegible] the King."

FOR THE COURIER.

ON THE RIGHT OF CONQUEST

THERE is no question that has more perplexed speculative men than this: *What right has one man, or one nation, to subdue another?* and it is no wonder it should perplex them, for the words *a Right* and *no Right* cannot enter into the solution of it, *pro* or *contra*. *A Right* of Superiority is a term of Society, and expressive of ideas to which men who are strangers to society must be for ever strangers. Now, in examining the peculiar Rights of men in Society, we constantly find that they derive their origin and validity from some compact, special or general, express or implied; and, upon this principle, when a Conquest is compleated, such a compact may be possibly implied to have taken place between the Conqueror and the Conquered as may be sufficient to ratify the Conquest, and to give to the Conqueror *a Right* of Governing: but the steps to be taken, previous to the completion of the Conquest, are such as are directly opposite to the nature of society or compact, and are, I verily believe, not reconcileable to any acknowledged principle of Law and Morality. And yet, when I examine my own feelings, and, as far as I can learn, the feelings and sentiments of Mankind in genetal, I find that a Conqueror is not the object of our detestation; I find that our moral sense of right and wrong is not offended at his conduct; but that, on the contrary, he becomes by it the object of universal praise and admiration.

Here our reasoning and our feeling are, manifestly at varience; and to such a degree that one of them must be necessarily, in the wrong. Without entering into the merits of this particular cause, the general presumption seems to be strongly in favour of feeling; as that is original and immediate: whereas our reasoning, even in our communications with ourselves, is constantly conveyed through the imperfect and fallacious channel of words, by which the mind is liable to be led into numberless errors. This is perhaps, the cause that, in the actual conduct of life, we find the ancient Poets much better guides than the ancient Philosophers. For the Philosophers, in attempting to go deep into the essence of things, often went deeper than their senses were able to accompany them; and generally brought back a cargo of opinions, supported by trains of reasoning, which, not being derived from facts, naturaly produced conclusions which could find no facts to keep them in countenance. Whereas the Poets, whose province it was to please the fancy by the imagery of things, were obliged to fill their works with the phænomena of nature, and to confine their reasoning to those short observations which obviously arose from the facts and feelings they exhibited, or from others universally known and acknowledged. Thus they flattered, while they improved, the minds of their readers, by laying before them.

> What oft was thought, but ne'er so well exprest,
> Something whose truth convinc'd at sight we find,
> That gives us back the image of our mind.

Such is the philosophy of HOMER, HESIOD, VIRGIL, HORACE, JUVENAL, and others of the tuneful class, who address themselves constantly to the observations or feelings of mankind, and owe their wide-spread and long-possest fame to their having happily hit those feelings they aimed at.

Of all the Sentiments in which the Poet sympathizes with the rest of mankind, none appear more frequently, or with greater lustre, than those which set forth the glories of Conquest.

> *Res gerere, & captos ostendere civibus hostes*
> *Attinget solium Jovis, & cœlestia tentar.*

In vain do the Moralists preach to us that a man who invades the property of others at the head of fifty thousand men is but a Robber on a larger scale; and that, as a single Robber is the object of indignation and punishment, so ought the other in a much greater degree. In vain, I say, does he preach; for, though nobody is able to deny the justness of the reasoning, nobody feels the truth of the conclusion. Their hearts still tell them that the Robber is deserving of his halter, and the [illegible]nqueror of his laurel.

When a writer, by a train of log[illegible]al deductions, proves to us that 2 and 2 make[illegible], the first thing to be done is to apply to our fi[illegible]rs to see if the fact is so. If, upon examining [illegible]is undeniable evidence, we find it is not so [illegible]d that 2 and 2 make, in reality, no more tha[illegible] we may safely conclude that the reasoning, [illegible] whence the contrary was drawn had been [illegible]ne of its steps erroneous [illegible]vi[illegible] the scrutiny [illegible]nto the [illegible]articular error [illegible]g a matter of [illegible]losity, to be ta[illegible] [illegible]glected [illegible] present end [illegible] ings of mankin[illegible] safely rest our d[illegible] from what is [illegible]

ginal frame, and, like other animal instincts, the internal working of the Divinity, against which to oppose our feeble reason would be the highest degree of presumption. The will of God, as manifested in the nature of things, is the only source from whence true wisdom amongst men can be derived: for

Nunquam aliud Natura aliud Sapientia dicit; and when we discover an instinct, by which men are universally impelled to approve certain actions when performed by others, we may, without scruple, conclude that those actions are according to some rule of right; that they are connected with some scheme of general utility; although our finite understandings should not be able to trace the connection.

Weak however as our understandings are, they are often able to discover some of the links in the chain of divine Providence; and to perceive the manifest tendency of some of the several parts to the order and happiness of the whole. Let us then try whether we cannot discover in what manner this passion for Conquest, and this admiration of Conquerors, contribute to the happiness of Mankind.

Whoever considers the structure of the human body, and compares it with that of other animals, must be struck with the appearance of its disadvantages. Without any natural covering, or natural shelter, against the inclemency of the weather; without any natural weapons for its defence against beasts of prey; without any swiftness sufficient to effect an escape from them; and with very little natural food provided for its subsistence, it appears, of all animals, the most helpless and miserable. But we are now enabled to see clearly that the Almighty, in the creation of Man, did not destine him to remain in that abject state; that he created him to be a social animal, and to find in society such compensations for all these disadvantages as would put him, not only upon a level with the brute creation, but in a situation greatly superior.

In all the works of God we constantly find the means most exactly and beautifully fitted to the end. Law being found necessary for producing order and justice in Society: Government being found necessary for producing law; and Supreme power being found necessary for constituting government; God said, Let there be Supreme Power, Government, Law, Order, and Justice, amongst men. But who was to hold this superintending power, so full of fatigue, disquiet, aud danger, to those who exercise it? For

> *Ad generum Cereris sine cæde & sanguine pauci*
> *Descendunt reges, & sicca morte tyranni.*

To remove this obvious difficulty, the Almighty has sown the seeds of an instinct called Ambition in every human breast, which impels them all to attempt the command of their fellow-creatures whenever they perceive it to be practiciable, let the hazard to themselves be what it will; and from thence arises that blind passion for invasion and conquest with which every page of the history of Mankind is filled.

But although these seeds are universally sown they do not spring up equally in every soil, and require, besides, a certain combination of favourable circumstances to bring them to maturity. This is likewise happily contrived: for if all men were, at all times, furiously bent upon commanding, there would be nobody left to obey; so that the whole divine scheme of Government would be disappointed; and, instead of order and quiet, this ambitious spirit would produce nothing but uninterrupted war and confusion. But Man is *wonderfully made*, and, like the rest of the universe, supported by a variety of seeming contradictions. As it was necessary, for consisting Government, that some should command, it was, for the same wise purpose. equally necessary that others, and those the greatest number, should obey. But as it was no part of the divine scheme to appoint the individuals who were to Command, and the individuals who were to obey, the seeds both of command and obedience were sown in every heart; each, by turns, ready to spring up, and with equal vigour, as occasion should require. Thus we find that when the superiority is decided, and power seems to be permanently fixed in any particular hands, the obedience of the rest is something more than passive: there appears, upon such occasions, an active propensity to obedience which turns duty into pleasure, makes men happy with their inferiority, and zealous to serve their rulers, even to a degree of adoration:

> ———VICTOR *que volentes Per populos dat jura, viamque affectat Olympo.*

And, indeed, if Conquest can be productive of such blessings to Mankind as Government a[illegible] Laws, the Conqueror, who is the apparent i[illegible]ment of producing them, seems to be just[illegible] entitled to be called the Father of the Com[illegible]nity, and to be treated with every mark of [illegible]ction and reverence.

[illegible]ow comes it then, that he and his function [illegible] much condemned in the speculations of [illegible]ts? Plainly by the means of that false [illegible]alogy already mentioned; namely, by their likening a Conqueror to a Robber, without perceiving that their situation and circumstances are most essentially different. A Robber is supposed to be a member of some community, and subject to its laws; all of which tend to protect the persons and property of the individual, and to punish with severity and ignominy all those who invade them. The Rule of Right is established by those laws, and so are the sentiments of men concerning it, with great uniformity. But independent Communities are as individual Savages, relatively to one another: so the laws of neither can be appealed to as a common standard. Some other standard for deciding their differences must be sought for, and no other has yet been found but that great law of Nature and necessity which ordains the weak to submit to the strong, and to be ruled by them. Thus one invader is acknowledged to be above the law, in order to prevent every Parish from becoming an independent State, and every man from becoming the Conqueror of his weaker neighbour: great evils, which can only be prevented by an over-ruling power being delegated to the Supreme Commander; or, what is very much the same for the security and quiet of the whole Society, by an over-ruling power assuming the Supreme Command.

There is another very capital difference between a Conqueror and a Robber. To rob is to deprive others of their property; but the word Conquest includes no such idea, and is seldom or never productive of any such consequence. All that a Conqueror claims is to put himself in the place of the person or persons who ruled before the Conquest. He claims the Right of Governing, to which his Superiority of force has entitled him, with all the honours and emoluments of Government: but the motto held out by every Conqueror is, SUUM CUIQUE, *to every man his own* and amongst the rest, *to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's.* The people were never considered, even in the most despotic Governments, as the property of their Ruler; nor was their property ever considered as his. The infringement of Private property by the Supreme power has always been looked upon with general indignation as a Robbery; and the divine Contriver of Government has seldom suffered it to go unpunished. Nor can necessity, which is often pleaded in mitigation of the punishment of a common Robber, meet with any consideration here; as the supreme Ruler, or body of Rulers, have a right to demand from the *whole* community whatever is necessary for the protection of the *whole*, including whatever is necessary for their own security and comfort, in the most ample manner.

To conclude, All the theoretic writings upon Government which have hitherto fallen into my hands, have endeavoured to establish an idea of a *Right* to supreme authority altogether distinct from *force*. But facts are stubborn things, and have always refused their support to such theories; the futility of which becomes still more evident whenever we consider the nature of the social compact; whenever we consider that mutual obligation of protection and service, from whence the Rights of Sovereigns and subjects arise. For protection always presupposes a superiority of force in the protecting party, as the leading article in the agreement. This force being found wanting, the agreement is null, and the authority naturally devolves upon some other power that is able to fulfil the condition. Nothing can prove more calamitous to any Community than to have the *Authority* of Government in one set of hands, while the *Power* is actually found to be in another: and the words of Scripture never were more unfortunately applied than they were by King CHARLES the First, at his Trial, when he said, *Where the word of a King is,* THERE *is power; and who can say unto him, What doest thou?* For if Mr. President BRADSHAW had reversed his text for him, and said: *Where Power is,* THERE *is the word of a King*; the event would have soon proved how much nearer he was to the truth. Whether any independent man or independent State has *a Right* to subdue another, is, as I said in the beginning, a question so ill stated, that it will be difficult to give it any rational solution; the word *Right* being a term of society, the offspring of Law, and not applicable to the subject of conquest, which is always antecedent to legislation. It appears to me that I have done enough in shewing that Conquest is a part of the divine dispensation, and that it was the will of God *to make Ambition virtue.* The Conqueror may call it his *allotment*, or his *Grace of God* or what else he pleases; but, by what I have above remarked upon the universally received principles of civil Government, no man ought to pretend *a Right* to govern, except he can first prove that he has *a Right to be strong:* and it was most wisely as well as piously said, by the Emperor of Morocco, in his late answer to the King of Spain's manifesto: "As for the Towns upon the Coast of Africa, which the King of Spain says belong to him, it is fit for his Majesty to know, that they neither belong to him nor to me, but to God Almighty, who will bestow the command of them upon the person who shall be found, upon trial, to be the best qualified for it."

EXTRAORDINARY TRANSACTION.

A most singular charge against BARRAS, a MEMBER of the FRENCH DIRECTORY, or at least against his agents or servants is made in several of the Paris papers of the last arirval.

The ſtatement which follows is from the Journal of Perlet, and is ſaid to have been taken from the lips of the ſufferer.

"An article had been inſerted in the Journal of Poncelin, importing that Barras, a Member of the Directory, had been committed to the Bicetre under the old Government, *for having forged a Bill of Exchange.* If this charge was true, Poncelin had a right to print it: if it was a calumny, the perſon againſt whom it was directed might have proſecuted the author before the proper tribunal. But, as we are informed, the ſervants or friends of Barras choſe to adopt a more expeditious courſe of vengeance.

"On the 7th Pluvioſe (Jan. 26,) at ſeven o'clock in the morning, two men preſented themſelves at the country-houſe of Poncelin. They told him they had a warrant to arreſt him. He followed them on foot by the way of the new Boulevard. They then croſſed the Luxembourg, and turned into that part of the Palace where Barras reſides. Along the way, the bearers of this warrant (whether forged or not) reproached him with the article againſt Barras contained in his Journal. He aſſured them that he had no knowledge of the article in queſtion; that, as proprietor of the Journal he thought it right to put his name to it, thought another perſon was employed as Conductor; and that for the laſt three days he had remained in the Conntry, without reading a ſingle Journal.

"On their arrival in the Luxemburg, Poncelin was locked was up in a chamber, near the Court of the Fountains. He was offered ſome broth in a veſſel of ſilver, for this was his uſual breakfaſt. His dinner was brought up in the ſame way. They then took from him his knife and papers.

"At ſix in the evening, twelve or fifteen men, among whom was one of the perſons who came to his houſe in the norning, entered the chamber, and tied his hands behind his back, without his making any reſiſtance. They were then proceeding to bandage his eyes.

"The idea of death—of a cruel death—gave him the courage of deſpair. He defended himſelf, and uttered the moſt piercing cries on hearing the order given to take him to a cellar. They loaded him with blows on every part of his body. He was dragged more than once out of the chamber; he as often took refuge there, by ſtruggles almoſt convulſive. He again experinced ſimilar violence and barbarity; be redoubled his cries, when they threatened to put him into a ſack. Theſe cries moſt have been heard, as through the day he could diſtinguiſh the ſtep, of ſeveral perſons, and on his arrival had ſeen centinels at no great diſtance.

"His excutioners then threw themſelves on him in new rage, and *made him undergo the moſt cruel outrage which an aged man, and the father of a family, could poſſibly ſuffer.* He who, notwithſtanding the ſimplicity of his dreſs, appeared to command this bloody tranſaction, to whom the cries of the outraged perſon ſeemed to give ſome uneaſineſs, re-entered the chamber, and gave orders that he ſhould be taken before a Juſtice of the Peace.

"He was then led into the ſtreet, where one of the Executioners, after recommending ſecrecy, told him that he ſhould conſider himſelf as being obliged, in being let off ſo eaſily.

"Judge of the ſituation of the wife and children of Poncelin, when he entered his own houſe in Paris, at half paſt ſeven in the evening, the blood iſſuing from his mouth and noſe, his viſage torn, and one eye beaten out of his head.

"On the following day, a man, having a ſword by his ſide, came to the houſe of Poncelin, and preſented a packet, ſealed with the ſeal of the Directory, for which he demanded a receipt. Poncelin went before a Juſtice of the Peace, in the circle of the Luxembourg, before whom he entered his complaint of the facts above ſtated.'

"We are inclined to believe," adds Pelet, nay, we are even perſuaded, that the Director Barras is not an accomplice in this aſſaſſination. But was it is in his houſe that it was committed. It belongs to him, therefore, to inſtitute a moſt rigorous inquiry, for the purpoſe of diſcovering the guilty. We are alſo of opinion that the whole of the Directory are intereſted to prevent ſuch an outrage from paſſing with impunity."

FEMALE DUELISTS.

MADAME TALLIEN AND MADEMOISELLE CONTAT,

On account of ſome domeſtic altercation between the former lady and her huſband, ſhe lately forſook him, for the more convivial ſociety of Citizen Barras, one of the preſent Directory. The latter, however, ſoon getting tired of his conqueſt, quitted her in return for Mademoiſelle Contat, of the Theatre Francais, which preference had nearly coſt the other her life; for Madame Tallien was ſo much enraged and diſappointed, that ſhe CHALLENGED her rival to meet her with PISTOLS in the *Bois de Boulogne.* They actually met, and *fired Twice each,* when the female duelliſts became at length ſo much alarmed and intimidated, that their *femmes de chambre,* who acted as *ſeconds,* were obliged to carry them off the field.

PRUSSIA AND THE *EMPIRE.*

LONDON,—Monday April 3d.

The Hamburgh Mail, due on Wedneſday laſt, arrived on Saturday. The moſt important article of intelligence brought by this conveyance is, that the Emperor of Ruſſia is determined to ſupport the conſtitution of the Germanic Empire againſt the plans formed for its deſtruction by the King of Pruſſia, (who is ſaid to be ſupported in his aggrandizining projects by the Proteſtant Princes of the Empire) and to reſiſt by force of arms any attempt that may be made to violate its principles. The diſpatches received by the Britiſh Cabinet on Thurſday laſt develope in a great meaſure, the myſtery that has ſo long characterized the proceedings of his Pruſſian Majeſty. His object is underſtood to be of the moſt gigantic and alarming nature—it is of no leſs extent than the complete humiliation of the Houſe of Auſtria, and the utter extinction of its proponderance in Germany, by the ſeculiarization of the Exclefiaſtical States, and a new diſpoſure of a very conſiderable portion of the Empire. In the event of theſe unprincipled deſigns being carried into execution, annihilation to the power of the Emperor muſt be the certain conſequence; and it is to the interference of the Imperial Paul only, that he can look for effectual protection from the immenſe evils with which he now appears to be threatened from all ſides. It will be ſeen, by the abſtract of an important Reſcript in another part of this Paper, that the Emperor has for ſome time been pretty accurately informed of the league which has thus been formed againſt his intereſt. The anſwer of the Elector of Hanover to the communication of his Imperial Majeſty upon this ſubject, is ſaid to have proved highly ſatisfactory to the Cabinet of Vienna; a circumſtance which, if the fact is correctly ſtated, muſt ſerve to refute the aſſertion of Hanover being concerned in the extraordinary and deep-laid project.

The military particulares contained in the Mails are of very little moment. There has been ſome inſignificant ſkirmiſhing in the Tyroeſe; both armies continue to recieve ſtrong reinforcements, and every thing portends the near approach of general and deciſive operations on all quarters—or PEACE.

MORNING-HERALD,

April—4, 1797.

It cannot admit of a doubt but that different ſhares of the the LAST LOAN, belonging to perſons very high in office, has greatly cantributed to raiſe the diſcount on it. At the ſame time, we cannot conceive that ſuch a circumſtance ought to lead to any concluſion of its value; neither high rank, nor high ſituation in office, are a juſt criterion of the ſtate of property, nor of the convenience of ſuch perſons to make large advances. *Now a days—men of rank are ſatisfied if they can make both ends meet.*

We are informed by a letter from the Viſtual of the 28th ult. that the Emperor PAUL I has ordered all the eſtates of the POLISH STATE-PRISONERS and emigrated Poles, which by the late Empreſs had been diſtributed among the Ruſſian Generals *Romanzow, Suwarow, Repnin, Ferſen, Subow,* and *Tutchmony,* TO BE RESTORED TO THEIR FORMER OWNERS.

BUONAPARTE ſeems better to underſtand the value of the works of art than Mumouius, the conqueror of Corinth; for if we remember right, he told the perſons who were intruſted with the conveyance of certain beautiful ſtatues to Rome that if they broke, or any way injured them they ſhould replace them or pay for them.

The Vatican is adorned with ſtatues of all the Popes, placed in niches. There only remains *one nitch* unoccupied. Superſtitious people—and where will you find more of thoſe than at Rome—draw a bad omen, and ſay, that there was an *old prophet* who mentioned, that the *laſt* of the niches would ſerve for the *laſt of the Popes.*

The following curious Prediction occurs in SMOLLET's "*Travels through France and Italy,*" written ſo long ago as 1763.

"There are many marks of relaxation in the reins of the French government, and, in all probability, the ſubjects of France will be the firſt to take the advantage of it. There is at preſent a violent fermentation of different principles among them, which under the reign of a very weak prince, or during a long minority, may produce a great change in the conſtitution. In proportion to the progreſs of *Reaſon* and *Philoſophy,* which have made great advances in this kindom. *Superſtition loſes ground;* [illegible]ent prejudices give way; and a ſpirit of F[illegible] take the aſcendant.

"Should any prince, therefore, be ſe[illegible] by evil counſellors, or miſled by his own [illegible] try, to take ſome arbitrary ſtep, that [illegible] extremely diſagreable to all thoſe com[illegible] without having ſpirit to exert the [illegible] his power for the ſupport of his meaſu[illegible] will become equally deteſted and deſpiſed; [illegible] the influence of the commons will inſenſibly e[illegible] croach upon the the pretenſions of the crown.

IRELAND.

LOND[illegible]

The Iriſh Mails which [illegible] Saturday, acquainted us with the news, that beſides the County of Down, the whole province of Ulſter has been declared in a ſtate of *diſobedience,* ſuch as to bid defiance to the Civil Power, and *tending to overturn his Majeſty's Government.* The criſis of affairs in that Province is become ſo alarming in Ireland, that the Lord Lieutenant has though is expedient to ſend a Meſſage to both Houſes of Parliament on the ſubject, and a very intereſting Debate enſued thereon, on Monday laſt, in which Mr. Egan, till very lately a ſtrong Oppoſitioniſt, and Mr. Grattan, uſed violent words, that the Houſe was obliged to interpoſe and put both Gentlemen under arreſt, till they aſſured the Speaker that they would not notice their diſpute out of that Houſe.

Yeſterday alſo arrived another Mail from Ireland, with letters of the 23d, and we have the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that the affairs in the North of Ireland are leſs alarming than there was reaſon to apprehend they would be. The diſarming of the people has not met with much reſiſtance; and there is reaſon to hope that the inſurrection will be ſubdued.

APRIL.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

Diſtribution of the Britiſh Naval Force.

	Line	50's	Frg.	Sps.	Tot.
In port and fitting	31	5	33	100	169
Guard-ſhips, Hoſpital ſhips, and priſon-ſhips, at the ſeveral ports,	14	0	3	0	17
In the Engliſh and Iriſh Channels	18	1	27	28	74
In the Downs and North Seas,	11	2	11	17	41
At the Weſt India Iſlands, and on the paſſage,	9	2	3[illegible]	35	77
At Jamaica,	9	1	7	[illegible]	23
In America and and Newfoundland,	2	1	9	9	22
Eaſt Indies and on the paſſage,	10	4	17	1[illegible]	41
Coaſt of Africa,	0	0	1	1	2
Gibraltar and Mediterranean,	22	2	34	1[illegible]	71
Total in Commiſſion,	12[illegible]	19	173	219	535
Receiving ſhips,	1[illegible]	1	3	1	15
Serviceable and repairing for ſervice,	5	0	2	0	7
In ordinary,	14	4	29	29	96
Building.	19	3	4	29	54
Total,	174	26	211	297	708

STATE OF THE ORDINARY AT EACH PORT

	Line.	50's	Frg	Sps.	Tot.
Portſmouth,	14	2	14	25	55
Plymouth,	10	0	9	10	29
Chatham,	4	1	2	2	9
Sheerneſs,	0	1	4	7	12
River,	1	0	5	7	13
Total,	29	4	34	51	118

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

SCOTS PEERS ELECTION.

Purſuant to an order made before the late receſs, for referring the petition of James Earl of Lauderdale to a Committee of Privileges on this day, the Houſe accordingly reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee,

Lord Walſingham in the Chair.

The petition of the Earl of Lauderdale, complaining of an undue election and return of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, in the inſtance of the perſon aſſuming the title of Earl of Errol, and praying that the return be amended, by inſerting the petitioner's name in place of the ſaid title of Earl of Errol, was then read.

Counſel being in attendance, they were ordered to be called to the Bar, when Meſſrs. Adam and C. Moore appeared in behalf of the Earl of Lauderdale; and Meſſrs. Anſtruther and W. Grant on the part of the Earl Errol.

Mr. Adam opened the caſe on behalf of his Noble Client; he ſtated [illegible] ſubſtance of the petition; and deſcribed [illegible]e, that the Gentleman then ſitting among [illegible]ir Lordſhips, as Earl of Errol, was not entitled to that honour, his patent not being ſuch [illegible] to ſuſtain a fair and legal title to that dig[illegible]; and this negative propoſition which fe[illegible] his lot to prove, he doubted not of being [illegible] to ſubſtantiate in the moſt [illegible]ſfactory manner. He thought it neceſſary, [illegible]wever, in the outſet, to put in a claim on the [illegible]art of his Noble Client, of a right to exami[illegible] and to obſerve on any documents which might [illegible] addreſſed on the part of the defence, from [illegible] private repoſitories of that Gentleman'[illegible]ly, and which were not to be found amon[illegible] known records of the kingdom of Scotla[illegible]

M[illegible] then la[illegible] the[illegible] o a copious detail of [illegible]eal pedigree [illegible] well as of cert[illegible] [illegible]heſ[illegible] [illegible]y, predeceſſor [illegible] of Earl [illegible]

[illegible]etely invalidat[illegible] [illegible]nant. In this [illegible]

upon theſe, the Learned Counſel ſeemed to endeavour to fix theſe concluſions, firſt. That the ſucceſſion as well to the Office of High Conſtable of Scotland, as to the Earldom of Errol, was ſtrictly limited to the heirs male; and ſecondly, That certain informalities and defects obtained in ſome of the titles by which the dignity was held.

On theſe points, particularly the latter, the Learned Counſel dwelt with much force. Of the latter objections the chief was the want of the Sign Manual of the Sovereign to one of the material inſtruments under which the preſent occupant derived his claim; in lieu of which the *caſhed* or ſtamp bearing the Royal Cypher was affixed to ſuch grant, contrary to the expreſs and ſtrict orders of the then Sovereign, Charles II. Charters like that which paſſed the Great Seal without ſuch warrant, bearing the Royal Signature, were, ſaid Mr. A. "conſidered as inept whenever the objection was taken. It was expreſſly laid down as ſuch by Lord Hardwicke and Mansfield, in defending the caſe of Caſſilis. The claim to the Ochiltree title was alſo rejected upon the ſame doctrine in the laſt Parliament. It is a rule not now to be ſhaken."

Theſe were the nature of the objections urged by the Counſel on the part of his Noble client, aganſt the claim of the preſent occupant, appearing on the face of ſuch documents as could be procured from the Records of Scotland. When any other than theſe were produced on behalf of the perſon claiming the title, he conſidered himſelf as fully entitled to obſerve upon their nature and validity.

Drawing towards a concluſion, Mr. Adam obſerved, that the defects which obtained in the titles he had offered could not now be remedied by the Crown, as was clear, and obvious from the operation of the act of Union; and with reſpect to the deciſion of their Lordſhips on what he had the honour to advance at their Bar, it appeared to him, that it could have but one reſult, namely, that his Noble Friend ſhould ſit in the place among their Lordſhips, which the Gentleman claiming the title of Errol now holds. He hoped he had conducted himſelf through the whole of his addreſs, with that reſpectful demeanour to their Lordſhips in general, which was due from one ſtanding in his ſituation, and in particular, towards that very reſpectable Gentleman, who was the chief object of it.

Mr. Adam then proceeded to offer in evidence official and atteſted copies, through the medium of the proper Officers, of the ſeveral papers and documents he had referred to in the courſe of his addreſs—There were, a conſiderable number of theſe; and when they were all delivered at the Bar. he ſuggeſted the propriety of having them printed.

On this point a converſation aroſe between the *Lord Chancellor,* and Meſſrs. *Adam* and *Grant;* the reſult of which was, that ſuch of thoſe documents as were of importance in the link or chain of evidence, ſhould be printed for the uſe of their Lordſhips.

The further conſideration of the buſineſs was then poſtoned till Tueſday next.

The Houſe then reſumed, and ſome buſineſs in courſe was tranſacted.

The Duke of Montroſe and the Earl of Morton were ſworn, and took their ſeats.

The Earl of Lauderdale was below the Bar, and frequently aſſiſted his Counſel.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

"The following account of the domeſtic felicity of the Cape of Good Hope is tranſlated from the letters of a French Officer who was there ſome few years ago. "I ſaw Mademoiſelle BERG, at ſixteen years of age, manage alone a very conſiderable family: ſhe received foreigners, ſuperintended her ſervants, and kept up good order in a numerous family, with a conſtant air of complacency. Her youth, her beauty, her graces, her character, engaged univerſal eſteem, yet I never obſerved ſhe regarded it. I told her one day that ſhe had many friends; "I have one great friend," ſaid ſhe, "that is my father."

"This Counſellor's delight was to ſit down; on his return from buſineſs, in the midſt of his children; they threw their arms round his neck, the ſmalleſt embraced his knees; they made him the judge of their quarrels, and of their pleaſures, while the eldeſt daughter, excuſing ſome, approving others, and ſmiling on them all, redouble the joy of this paternal heart—Methought I ſaw the Antiope of Idomeneus.

"Theſe people, contented with the domeſtic felicity [illegible]ch virtue beſtows, have not yet introduce[illegible] it into Romances and on the Stage. There a[illegible] o public entertainments at the Cape, nor are[illegible] y deſired. Every one beholds ſcenes more [illegible]ing in his own houſe—ſervants happy, chil[illegible] well educated, wives faithful. Theſe are [illegible]hts which fiction does not afford; theſe obje[illegible] carce furniſh matter for converſation, they [illegible]refore talk but little; they are a melanch[illegible] people who are more fond of thinking [illegible] reaſoning. Perhaps too, for want of [illegible] they have nothing to ſay; but what [illegible] the mind's being vacant if the heart [illegible] and if the ſweet emotions of nature can [illegible]t, without being excited by art, or [illegible]ed b[illegible] falſe decorum.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 6th. September, 1797.

HIS Majesty's 36th Regiment, lately ſtationed at NEGAPATAM, embarked at that port, on the 28th Ultimo, on the Honorable Company's Ship MARQUIS OF LANDSDOWNE, for PONDICHERRY.

On the 2d. Inſtant His Majesty's 71 st. Regiment arrived at the Preſidency, on the above mentioned Ship from Pondicherry, where they were relieved by the 36th Regiment.

By an American Brig, arrived at Calcutta from MAURITIUS, Letters have been received, which ſtate, with apparent confidence, that a FRENCH SQUADRON, (its force not mentioned) was on its way from BREST for this Country—& giving Convoy to a number of Tranſports, filled with ſome of the beſt Troops of the Republic.

The Veſſel by which the above account has been received, left the Isle of France on the 3d of July.

SURCOUFF, who on his arrival in France had been honored with the name of CITOYEN TRITON, it was ſaid, was in Command of one of the Frigates attached to the Squadron abovementioned.

On the 3d. Inſtant the Hon. Company's Ships MINERVA—and BUSBRIDGE—with the Ships CHICHESTER, and CALCUTTA, ſailed from the Roads, to the Eaſtward.

REAR ADMIRAL RAINIER, with His Majeſty's Ships SUFFOLK—ARROGANT—and CARYSFORD, proceeded to Sea on the 4th Inſtant; on which day the Hon. Company's Ship TELLICHERRY, alſo proceeded on her deſtined Voyage to England.

THE THEATRE,

IN adverting to the laſt repreſentations at our deſervedly-admired THEATRE, we are in the firſt inſtance impelled again to pay the tribute of juſt applauſe to the admirable, perhaps unequalled, performance of SIR ARCHY, in Macklin's excellent farce of "*Love la a Mode.*"

The other Characters in this piece were, as uſual, well ſuſtained.

CHIT CHAT, (a dramatic effort, by no means riſing above mediocrity,) was in general well ſupported.—SIR OLIVER, MRS. LANGUISH, & LADY LANGUISH, in particular, were moſt happily hit off.—

The PROMPTER, (for on this occaſion he muſt not be forgotten) alſo evinced himſelf during the evening, to be a perſonage of the utmoſt dramatic utility. The Audience was ſelect—not numerous—SIR JAMES CRAIG, and the Gentlemen of his Suite were preſent.

MRS. ORMSBY'S BENEFIT.

It is with much pleaſure we learn, that the PROPRIETORS of the THEATRE, with their wonted liberality, have given *Mrs. Ormsby* the gratuitous uſe of the House for the next performances,—FOR HER BENEFIT,—and on this occaſion we have no doubt, but that to the liberal bequeſt of the Proprietors will be added the patronage of the Settlement at large.

The departure of the ZEPHYR PACKET from Calcutta has been poſtponed, nor was it imagined that her Deſpatches would be finally cloſed before the 30th Ultimo.

MAJOR GENERAL ERSKINE, Commanding the Bengal Troops on Service to the Northward, has been recalled.—The General is now on his way to Calcutta.

The Commander in Chief in India, with his ſuite, paſsed Patna, on the 10th Ult. on his return to Calcutta.

A PACKET is open, at the Council House Calcutta, for the receipt of letters by the Hon. Company's extra Ship *Walter Boyd*, whose lading, we hear, is nearly completed.

Fort St. George, 29th Auguſt, 1797.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Richardſon, and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, to reſume their Offices of Quarter Maſter General, and Adjutant General, to the Army.

Fort St. George, 30th Auguſt, 1797.

Mr. William Tait, having been promoted to the Rank of Surgeon, is directed to return to the Coaſt.

Mr. John Crilly, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, appointed to the 2d Battalion of the 1ſt Regiment, of Native Infantry at Amboyna, vice Tait, promoted.

Meſſrs. John Gordon, and Robert Ad[illegible]ſon, Aſſiſtant Surgeons, to proceed on the Chicheſter [illegible] Amboyna, and to do duty wherever the Comman[illegible] Officer may direct.

G, O. BY GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George, 31ſt Aug[illegible] [illegible]797.

To Command in the Ganjam diſtrict, *Lieuten[illegible] [illegible]lonel Leighton.*

To Command at Guntoor and in the diſtrict, [illegible]*tenant Colonel Roberts.*

To Command at Innacondah, *Lieutena[illegible] [illegible]olonel Dalrymple.*

KINGS TROOPS.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Dinapore, Auguſt 8th 1797.*

G. O.

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following appointment until His Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

27th LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant Richard Covell, to be Adjutant without purchaſe, vice John Covell, who reſigns—Auguſt 8th 1797.

BIRTHS.

On Monday the 4th. Inſtant, the LADY of SAMUEL BARBOR Eſq. of a SON.

On the 10th Ultimo, the LADY of WILLIAM Harrington, Eſq. of a SON.

DEATHS.

AT the Preſidency on the 31ſt Ultimo, after a ſhort illneſs, in his Sixty-third Year, ANTONIO DE SOUZA Eſq.—A Gentleman will known in all the BRITISH SETTLEMENTS in INDIA, for his probity and liberal conduct in the moſt extenſive Commercial Dealings—He poſſeſſed an enlarged underſtanding, which in his younger Days had been well Cultivated, and Stored with the knowledge of Men and Manners, as well as various learning in the Schools of thoſe illuſtrious adepts in every human Art and Science, the Society of JESUITS. Tho' He began the World in an humble Station, his ſuperior abilities ſoon enabled Him to overcome all its difficulties—LORD CLIVE and SIR EDW. HUGHES, acknowledged and rewarded his Services; and in a few Years by his ſagacity, induſtry, and integrity, He accumalated a large *Fortune*, One *ſixth part* of which He has bequeathed to the Romiſh Churches on the MALABAR COAST, of which He was a Native.

On the 9th Ultimo, at Patna, in the prime of Life, BENJAMIN GRINDALL Eſq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service. In this Gentleman's deceaſe the Company have loſt one of their moſt valuable and approved Servants—his amiable Family, the beſt, the mildeſt of Fathers and of Huſbands,—and the ſociety which he adorned, its brighteſt ornament.

On Thurſday evening, after a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with unexampled fortitude and reſignation, Mrs NUTHALL, Lady of Lieut NUTHALL, of the Cavalry;

MORNING POST.

CALCUTTA,—*Auguſt* 18.

It is underſtood in town, though we have it not from unqu[illegible]tionable authority, that the deſpatch of the ZEPHYR, will be delayed for ſome days to come.

Major H. Lloyd, and *Captain Henry White*, who are going paſſengers on the Zephyr, do not, we underſtand, go down before Tueſday, or Wedneſday next.

The public may ſoon expect the arrival of further intelligence from Europe, or America, or both; as letters received in town yeſterday, mention a veſſel, ſuppoſed to be an American, being ſeen ſtanding into the Roads.

The ſhips of the fleet which put back in the late bad weather, will very ſhortly be in a ſtate to put to ſea again.

The crew of the Charlotte, we have the ſatisfaction to ſtate, were all ſaved; but of thoſe belonging to the Martha, there are ſtill TWENTY-TWO MISSING: among whom, are the following perſons; viz.—Mr. George Joliffe, ſecond mate,—Mr. Samuel Keâtnan, ſurgeon—Mr. H. Williams, midſhipman,—and three Engliſh ſeamen.

Party matters in England, by the lateſt advices, began to aſſume the moſt formidable appearance, and from many recent tranſactions, it would ſeem to be ſcarcely poſſible for the preſent miniſtry to hold their ſituations much longer; for though the majority in parliament (*having been bought and paid for,*) be ſtill in their favour, yet the people without doors, were clamorous againſt them; and the immortal JUNIUS ſays, "THE PEOPLE ARE NEVER IN THE WRONG."

INDIA GAZETTE, 21ſt. AUGUST.

Accounts were received in town yeſterday, of the arrival of the ſhip Yarmouth, Capt. Dawes, from BENCOOLEN, whence ſhe ſailed on the 18th ultimo.

Captain Dawes left at Bencoolen the Honorable Company's ſhips EUROPA, and QUEEN, and the Country ſhips CHEARFUL, and LONDON; the two laſt were[illegible] ſail in a few days after the Yarmouth for [illegible]is Port.

On Thurſday laſt, the American Ship Richmond, Capt. Hathaway, arrived in the River from Philadelphia, which ſhe left on the 10th of March laſt.

The *American* News-papers, received by the Richmond, convey an innumerable liſt of their *veſsels captured by the French* in the West [illegible]dies, under various pretences; it matters litt[illegible] from whence they ſailed or to what Port bou[illegible]d, they are ſiezed upon wherever found, and [illegible]ere is very little ceremony in condemning th[illegible]

BOMBAY COURIER,—19*th, Auguſ*[illegible]97.

The expectations which were encourage[illegible] our late letters from the Malabar Coaſt, of the Pyc[illegible]ajah coming into Tellicherr[illegible] have been rea[illegible]d by his a[illegible]earance on the [illegible]o: Our corr[illegible]ndents a[illegible], that he was at [illegible]ith a retinue of [illegible] d[illegible]d men, who [illegible] [illegible] d[illegible] of [illegible] di[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]bmiſſion, and a[illegible] [illegible]veral of whom K[illegible] doo, among others[illegible] [illegible]ppearances prom[illegible]

Before we altogether quit the ſubject of correſpondence with the Coaſt, we ſhould notice a project that it is contemplation of opening the old road from *Palgaut* to *Dindegui* and *Trichinopoly*; a route that is ſaid to be about ſix days ſhorter in the communication between Bombay and the Coaſt, than the one now employed through the Travancore Country.

By the Baſſein, Captain Torrie, we learn that the Pearl, Captain Spence, had arrived at Buſſora from this Port on the 19th of June, ſhe had even reached that place before the Baſſein, which had found obſtruction in the Gulph, from the Fleet of the Sheik of Kiſhme, who had united his force with that of his brother, a Sheik on the oppoſite ſide, and was cruiſing with twenty-two Veſſels of different ſizes againſt the Emaum of Muſcat.

The ALERT remained at BUSSORA, and we underſtand our Reſident expected a PACKET, that would very ſhortly induce him to deſpatch her hither.

Accounts have been received by this opportunity of the death of Sheik Twiny, who is ſaid to have been cut off by an aſſaſſin; and when the the Baſſein touched at Buſhire, a report was received of the death of the notorious Mahomed Khan, the late formidable ſcourge of Perſia.

ORIENTAL STAR,—19*th. Auguſt.*

We are extremely concerned to find that ſome very ſerious apprehenſions are entertained reſpecting the HEROINE FRIGATE. We with much anxiety made every poſſible enquiry which might lead to an elucidation of this intereſting doubt; and are ſorry to add that we have not been able to aſcertain the ſafety of that valuable ſhip, with ſo much certainty as we could wiſh to have done. She is ſaid to have been ſeen drifting acroſs the reef, in a dangerous ſituation: and two more wrecks than thoſe of the *Charlotte* and *Martha*, are reported to have been obſerved floating down after the gale, We alſo have ſeen a letter from on board the *Ajax*, ſtating that after the above two veſſels went down, another, which was not known, was in ſight, apparently in great diſtreſs; as ſhe had loſt her *main* and *mizen* maſts, ſeemed full of water; and ſhewed an Engliſh flag, with the union reverſed. But it is by no means impoſſible that the confuſion and alarm, inſeperable from a ſcene ſo truly aweful and diſtreſſing, may have conſiderably magnified the calamities of the day; and that we ſhall have the happineſs to find thoſe additional evils, what it is moſt probable they are, created only by our fears.

A private letter from London, dated the 2d. of April, mentions that the extra ſhips Purſuit and Albion, were to ſail direct for Bengal on the 4th. of that month, and that the Gabriel and Cecilia, alſo freighted by the Company, would ſail about the latter end of May. Two foreign ſhips, the Brutus, and Robuſt, were fitting out at Hamburgh and were to ſail for Bengal in all April; theſe ſhips are to touch at Madeira.

PARIS,—31ſt of March.

THE following is circulated as the news of the day: "Mr. Spinola the Genoeſe Miniſter is ſaid to have received a Courier who has been but four days on his Journey from Turin to Paris: It is added that he brings the happy intelligence of the Marquis de Lucheſini and General Clarke having ſigned the preliminaries of a TREATY of PEACE between the FRENCH REPUBLIC and the EMPEROR on the 23d of March. The principal conditions of this Treaty are, that FRANCE *ſhall keep the* PAYS BAS *and give up to the* EMPEROR *all her conqueſts in* ITALY, *including the three Legations ceded by the* POPE. We are the more diſpoſed to believe this intelligence, when we recollect the Public journey of Monſieur Lucheſini the Pruſſian Miniſter Plenipotentiary in Italy and his interviews with General Clarke at Turin, alſo when we conſider the late rapid progreſs of General Buonaparte.

PARIS, 1*ſt and 2d April.*

We have learned nothing to authenticate or confirm the information relating to the ſigning the preliminaries of Peace at Turin, the *Feuille du Jour* calls it an April folly, let us ſee what the *Redacture* ſays upon the ſubject.

"Much has been ſaid within theſe few days paſt of the negociations for Peace with the Emperor. We will not take upon us to ſay what foundation ſuch reports may have, but thus much is certain, that the orders given to *raze* MANTUA, *and to fill up the Port of* TRIESTE, will probably force the Emperor to come forward and announce his intentions.

INVASION.

There is an intereſting account of an intended Invaſion of England by France, related in the "Anecdotes of the late Lord Chatham's life," chap. 39, anno 1770, which at this moment, is highly deſerving of public attention, France at that time was ſupporting Spain in her claim to the Falkland's Iſlands; and had the WAR broke out, the Duke de Choiſeul told General Burgoyne, in a converſation between them at Chanteloux, that he intended to have made an Invaſion on England. His plan was this:—"To have proceeded with the utmoſt expedition to London, where they were to have burned the Bank and the Tower, particularly the firſt; but to have committed no other depredation whatever, and then to have returned wi[illegible] the ſame expedition. The Troops were to [illegible]ve had no other baggage or incumbrance [illegible] their knapſacks. *His principal object was* [illegible] *annihilate the* PUBLIC CREDIT *of* GREAT [illegible]ITAIN; *which, he conceived, the diſtruction* [illegible] BANK *in London would perfectly accom*[illegible] It muſt be owned the ſcheme is feaſible, [illegible]haps not impracticable. There are al[illegible] veſſels enough at Dunkirk and Calais for ſuch an expedition; and the vicinity of the garriſoned towns facilitates the the aſſembling of an Army, without creating an alarm. The Anecdote may ſerve to put future Miniſters on their guard; for at that time we had no force in any ſituation, to impede the operation, had it been attempted." The preſent Lord MALMESBURY was the Britiſh Miniſter at Madrid at that period, to whom the writer pays a handſome compliment on his conduct in this Negotiation, which prevented a War.

ARISTOCRACY.

The French of the old Court, with all their affectation of ſentiment, and with all their external poliſh of manners, appear to have been always cruel and unfeeling in grain. Even the ſentimental and elegant Madame De Sevigne, in deſcribing the executions that took place at Rennes in Brittany, on account of ſome popular commotions, thus careleſsly and gaily expreſſes herſelf in one of her letters to her daughter, Madame De Grignan.

"Aux Rochers, Dimanche,

"*On a pris à l'aventure vingt-cinq ou trente hommes qui l'on va pendre. Avant hier on* [illegible] *roua un Violon qui avoit commencè la danſe, &c. &c. &c. On a pris ſolxante bourgeois; on commence demain à pendre. Cette Provence eſt une belle exemple pour les autres, & ſur tout de reſpecter les Gouverneurs & les Gouvernantes, de ne point leur dire d'injures & de ne point jetter des Pierres dans leur jardin.*"

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Anthony Gaudoin,

AT HIS ROOMS,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,

On THURSDAY, the 7th Inſtant,

AT 11 O,CLOCK.

THIRTY Pieces of Bengal MUSLINS—Two-hundred and fifty pairs of Northward Shoes—Two-hundred Gallons of BRANDY—Nine Dozens of MADEIRA—Six Ditto Stockdale's CLARET—Six Ditto of PORT-WINE—A Quantity of Bengal TABLE CLOTHS, 4 by 5—Three Small Teak-wood Dining TABLES—One Round Breakfaſt Ditto—Two Large New COTS with Tops—One Couch.

ALSO

The following SILVER PLATE, the property of a Gentlemen gone to England,

One Coffee Urn—One Tea Pot and Stand,—One pair Candleſticks—Three Sugar Stands—Four Salt Cellars—One Muſtard Pot and Spoon—One Funnell—One Strainer—One Soup Ladle large—Five Ditto ſmall—Twenty-four Table Spoons—One Fiſh Knife—One Suger Urn.

AND

A Handſome Brown SADDLE HORSE 14½ hands High.

J. Dobbin,

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he is now receiving and has for ſale,

A CHOICE ASSORTMET OF

LIQUREUS,

OF THE FINEST FLAVOR, IN

Pints & Quarts,

Alſo A Quantity of

COFFEE,

IN

Maund Bags,

Madras, 5th September 1797.

For Sale for Ready Money.

WARRANTED FRESH

CLARET,

FROM THE HOUSE OF

Brown and Whitefoord,

AT Seven Pagodas per Dozen for a half Ceſt of Six Dozens—for ſmaller quantitys 7½ Pagodas per Dozen.—Pleaſe to Apply to Mr. RENDALL, at the Exchange.

Brown and Aſhton.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have juſt received a quantity of CLARET from the Houſe of Brown and Whiteford which is warranted to them to be of a very ſuperior Quality at 8 Pagodas per Dozen.

For Sale,

By Meſſrs. Dring, Gordon, and Connell,

BEST STOCKHOLM,

TAR,

At Eight Pagodas per Barrell,

An allowance to thoſe who purchace a quantity.

WHER[illegible] [illegible]I. WARD,—*Popham's Broad way.*

[illegible] POETICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the [illegible] *Calcutta*,—Meſſrs. ALEXAN[illegible] and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam*,—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. [illegible] *Pond*[illegible] [illegible]*ellicherry*, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay*.